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NARRATIVES FROM THE WAR

IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

Mrs. Walter Hines Page, wife of the American Ambassador to England, formally placed the flag of the United States with the ensigns of the Allies decorating the soldiers and sailors' buffet at London Bridge. Lady Haig, wife of the British Commander-in-chief, and Lady Jellicoe, wife of the British Admiral, also participated in the ceremony.

A young Texan, who enlisted in Ontario, had the honor of being the first to carry the American flag into battle in the European war. He went up to the assault of Tholens with the Stars and Stripes fluttering from his bayonet. He was wounded, but was picked up and taken to a hospital.

The death of Count Zeppelin recalls the fact that in the flush of the first success of his airships, the Germans named him King Zeppelin and the Kaiser, forgetting himself for one moment, hailed him as the greatest German of the twentieth century. His popularity declined with the failure of his airships to strike terror into England. He took part as a volunteer on the northern side in the war to preserve the Union. He was born in 1838 and died at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, at the age of seventy-nine.

Mrs. Harley, a sister of Lord French, at one time Commander-in-Chief of the British army, was killed at Monastir by Bulgarian shell fire. She was in charge of a motor ambulance unit with the Serbian army. She went to France early in the war as one of the staff of the Scottish Women's Hospital, which was equipped by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. When the French expedition went to Salonica the French government asked that this hospital should accompany it. She had a son serving in France and two daughters in nursing work at Salonica.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has given the British government half a million dollars towards the anti-submarine campaign. He is India's richest ruler.

The proceeds of Lord Northcliffe's book, *At the War* are given to the Prisoners of War Fund, controlled by the British Red Cross. The money is expended for friendless British and overseas prisoners. From November 27 to December 31, 1916, the profits amounted to \$500 per day and still continue.

Mrs. Mildmay, the wife of a colonel and member of Parliament, recently told a meeting of young women in England that before the war she thought she was too delicate to get up until one o'clock. She now rises at 5 a.m., and ploughs for hours.

His Imperial Highness, Prince Alexander of Oldenberg, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Russian Medical Service, has invited a number of convalescent British army and navy officers to be his guests for treatment at the Caucasian health resorts.

Owing to the shortage of men in Germany the Imperial Chancellor has decided that women shall be allowed to act as clerks in the ordinary criminal courts.

Trained women cooks are being employed in the home camps of the British army and trained men cooks are sent to cook for the soldiers at the front. There are 52,000 of these experts in the service and they are saving food at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year, while feeding the soldier better than he was fed before their advent.

A one man carrier has been devised to send food to men in posts of special danger in the front trenches. A double skinned tank, which will hold food for twenty or more men is strapped on a man's back. It is filled out of reach of the enemy's guns and the bearer walks, or crawls, as circumstances demand, until he reaches the hungry men.

The iron ration, which every soldier carries to fall back upon in an emergency, consists of bully beef, otherwise tinned or canned beef, biscuits and compressed foods of various kinds, sufficient to keep a man going for several days at a pinch.

Queen Elisabeth of Belgium has personally visited the Pope and implored him to intervene to lessen the German atrocities in Belgium. Pope Benedict listened attentively to her eloquent recital of the sufferings of her people.

It is asserted that General Kuropatkin, the governor of Riga, received a bribe of \$8,000,000 from the Germans to surrender the city into their hands. He accepted the money and turned it over to the Duma government at Petrograd. When the German commissioner found that the city was not to be evacuated, he committed suicide.

It is said that the German Empress sent all her private jewels, which are very valuable, to a neutral country, to be sold.

Labor difficulties and strikes have been reported from various parts of Germany during the last few months: in the great Vulcan works at Hamburg, where most of Germany's huge ocean liners have been built; in the Krupp works at Essen, the heart of the munition and artillery work; among the munition workers at Dusseldorf, and the coal miners at Renzburg; besides food riots in Berlin and elsewhere.